

The Intelligencer.

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20.

Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio Railroad Project.

SECRETARY BLAIR, Capt. H. O. Parsons, formerly of West Virginia, but now of Richmond, Auditor Joe Miller, of Wheeling, and quite a number of prominent men are identified in the following railroad project:

By the consolidation of existing railroads in Ohio and Virginia and the building of a link through West Virginia, a through line from Richmond to Toledo would be projected. The first division would be the Richmond and Allegheny railroad, which begins at Richmond and follows the James river (using the low-path of the canal for a road bed) to the Ohio river, from which it would be extended to the West Virginia line, where a connection would be made with the proposed Atlantic and Great Western road, which a company has been chartered to build from some point on the line between the two States, in Monroe or Mercer county, down New River to the junction with the Gauley, and thence down the Kanawha, on the Ohio side, to a point on the Ohio river opposite Ferryport, Ohio. Crossing the river here, it will join the Ohio Central, and thus complete the through line to Toledo, on Lake Erie. A connection with Wheeling and Chicago is also proposed.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Tabular View of Herd, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Personal Property. Returns of Township Assessors in Baltimore county, Ohio, for 1881:

	No. Horses	No. Cattle	No. Sheep	No. Hogs	Total	Value
Warren Twp.	815	1,740	18,910	222	20,787	\$2,500,000
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CITY AND COUNTRY.

Some Points in regard to their respective healthfulness.

A few years ago the word country was the synonym of a place of mental and physical health. A farm house well regarded as a veritable fountain of youth. The air in the country was presumed by the residents of large towns to be chemically pure, with the exception of the odor of sweet flowers and of medicinal plants. To go into the country was to find all the conditions most favorable to health, happiness and length of days. Country food, as served up in farm houses, was regarded as superior to any drugs for freeing the system from disease in any form. Many city people believed that most of the deaths in the rural districts were the result of lightning, mowing machine accidents, or old age.

But opinions about the healthfulness of farm life and the sanitary condition of most portions of the country have undergone a great change during the past few years. Many physicians who have practiced in country and town declare that the death rate is larger and the cases of sickness more numerous in the former than in the latter. They state that all kinds of malarial diseases prevail in the country much more generally than in the city, and that dyspepsia, which is generally supposed to result from high living, is more common among the persons who live and work on farms than among people of leisure in the city. It has lately been affirmed that the largest class of patients in our insurance hospitals is composed of the wives of farmers. In short, there is strong evidence that a higher degree of both bodily and mental health exists among city people than among residents of the country. A physician of large experience in Chicago states that his services are always in active demand during the fall by those persons who have spent a considerable portion of the summer in the country. They contract diseases there and come home to obtain relief. They were disappointed about finding healing waters and purifying air.

It is difficult to institute a comparison between the death rate and general sanitary condition in city and country on the account of want of statistical information. In the city there is a record of every death, together with the apparent cause. There is an official examination whenever a death occurs from violence or attended with suspicious circumstances. All cases of contagious diseases are reported to the health authorities. Persons afflicted with the small pox are taken to a pest house. Hours in which cases of scarlet fever occur are designated by a conspicuous sign. The report of the health department is published at least once every month, and at times when unusual types of sickness prevail reports are made every day. The daily papers in a great city report everything new and rarely fail to give reports concerning disease and mortality. Attention is also called to sanitary matters, the existence of nuisances, the water supply, and the condition of streets, alleys, sewers, public buildings and tenement-houses. A person in the country who leads a city daily life is very likely to believe that sickness in error form is the rule and health the exception. In the country no one collects and tabulates the statistics in relation to mortality. It is not necessary to procure a burial permit before consigning a body to its last resting place. A person dies in infancy, childhood or the maturity of years, and yet no record is made of the fact except in the family Bible, or on a grave stone. As a rule every death is referred to in the funeral discourse as a "dispensation of Divine Providence." There is seldom an official or professional inquiry into the cause of a death attended with peculiar circumstances. In fact, a very strong popular prejudice exists against post mortem examinations. The remote causes of sickness and death occurring in the country are rarely investigated and made to benefit the community by throwing light on sanitary science. A country doctor would be likely to lose patient and in many cases it is almost suggested that the premises were filthy, the cellar offensive and the drinking water impure.

REMEDIAL AGENCIES.

In every large city there is a board of health with power more or less extended, an officer having charge of vital statistics, sanitary and building inspectors, public and private hospitals, free dispensaries where medicine is prescribed, and from which visiting physicians are sent out, and physicians who are paid by the public to visit the indigent sick. There are drug

stores almost without number, that keep everything that was ever devised or recommended for the cure of disease. In the case of accident or sudden illness, the services of a physician or surgeon can be secured in five minutes. The best informed, as well as the most skillful, physicians and surgeons locate in cities on account of the many advantages afforded by the city. There are opportunities to gain wealth and reputation. They are able to derive much benefit from consultations and from attending society meetings. In cases of epidemics they are able to cooperate with the municipal authorities in the prevention of the disease and in the removal of the cause and applying remedies. In this city provision is made every summer for supporting a free hospital on or near the water for the benefit of women and children. There are even societies for supplying the sick in homes with food and medicine. A stranger falls in the street in an unconscious state. He finds himself, on regaining his senses, in a well-attended apartment and surrounded by physicians and nurses. A very different state of affairs exists in the country. There are no health officers, no sanitary inspectors, no hospitals, no pest-houses, no public dispensaries, no public physicians, no free dispensaries. There are drug stores, but they are frequently several miles distant from the homes of farmers who patronize them, and they are not as well supplied with medicines as similar establishments in larger towns. Some one practices the healing art in nearly every town, but they are frequently only discharges the combined duties of the physician, surgeon and dentist. The country doctor is generally overworked, and is obliged to spend much of his time in visiting his patients at a distance from his office. He ordinarily receives less credit for his situation than he acquires neither knowledge nor the skill of the city practitioner.

THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE COUNTRY.

Since the time the song of "The Old Aqueduct Buckle" was written, and perhaps for centuries before, people have believed that the open well as found in the vicinity of most farm houses supply water the "purest and sweetest that nature can yield." It is true that nearly all nature's springs and many wells afford very excellent water for drinking and culinary purposes. But it is also true that a very large proportion of the water consumed in the country is very bad. It would not be tolerated for supplying the inhabitants of a large city. In some cases it is taken from streams that contain all sorts of vegetable and animal life, and is very impure. In some cases the water that falls from the roofs of buildings is conveyed through dirty troughs into wooden cisterns, where it is stored for the use of the family. It contains all the impurities of the air as well as those of the roof, in the troughs, and in the cistern. What is worse, it is constantly accumulating impurities in the place where it is stored. It becomes worse the longer it is kept. No filter, however good, can remove all the foreign substances it contains. It has a disagreeable color, flavor, and smell. One long accustomed to the use of the water may not notice them, but they are apparent to persons who have been in the habit of using water that is comparatively pure. Most wells that afford excellent drinking water are so carelessly managed that they become reservoirs of all kinds of filth. Vegetable matter of various sorts flows into them and becomes decomposed. Small animals and various sorts of vermin fall in the wells and die, and their decomposing matter is slow, their presence is not noticed for many months. When a farm well is cleaned out, the beholder is generally nauseated at the mass of corruption he sees taken from it. Many wells are situated so that the filth of the barn yard, the pig sty, and even the privy finds its way to them. The liquid from these places must flow somewhere, and as the well is the nearest outlet for drainage, it penetrates it through the porous soil. Sometimes surface water, after heavy rains, flows into wells.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Some surface or open and underground drains are usually constructed on farms for the purpose of rendering the soil more suitable for the production of crops. But it is extremely rare to find any drainage system, undertaken with a view of sanitary advantages. The water that flows from fields improved for cultivation is often allowed to accumulate in pools within a short distance of the house. There is nothing to prevent the water from flowing with the house or the lot on which it stands. The water from the sink as well as that in which the family washing is done, and all that employed in culinary operations, generally finds its way to the soil about the house. The soil becomes saturated with filth. It becomes full of the seeds of disease, which are ready to germinate as soon as the conditions are favorable. During the heat of summer, deadly vapors rise from it which are likely to pervade the air in the vicinity of the house. In every direction are pools from which water only passes by the process of evaporation. There are also sluggish streams that have no perceptible current, except when the water is high.

THE PURITY OF COUNTRY AIR.

The purity of the air in the country, like that of the water, is generally greatly overestimated. Many of the bad odors are distributed by the perfume of apple and clover blossoms and numerous wild flowers. The vilest of odors are constantly arising from manure heaps, from the yards of barns and stables, and the inclosures where swine and poultry are kept. Animals and fowls that die on farms, in the highways, or on land that is not inclosed, frequently remain for weeks without being buried, for the reason that there is no person employed to look after and dispose of them. Many vegetables like cabbage, potatoes and fruits are left to decompose on the ground. The cellars under most farmhouses are manufacturers of poisonous vapors which ascend through the doors and cracks, and enter every room in the dwelling. Country houses generally have no other means of ventilation than that afforded by the doors and windows, while the air in them is rendered foul by the vapors that arise from the water boiler and the dishes that are being cooked on the stove. Not one country house in a hundred contains a bath room, supplied with hot and cold water.

OCCUPATION AND HEALTH.

Most kinds of labor are they are generally conducted on farms and in farm-houses are not conducive to health. The work required in the field during summer is very hard, and is attended by almost constant exposure to the heat of the sun. During the season of haying and harvesting, all work requires hurry and a certain amount of confusion. The rest that is taken is rarely at a time when they enjoy it as long a period at a time that it ceases to be enjoyment. They long for spring to come, as it affords opportunity for mind and hands. As to leisure time on farms, they have no precise appreciation of rest. Their enjoyment is drooping. They have no amusements, and few social opportunities. The food consumed in farm-houses is not generally conducive to health. The quality is poor, and it is poorly cooked. It lacks variety. It is largely composed of salt and smoked meats and dried fish. Most farmers have nothing but an apology for a vegetable or fruit garden. An ice house or a bath pond on a farm is very rarely found. The sanitary condition of farms should receive more attention, especially when the settlers have the means to make suitable improvements. There should be drainage for receding water for profit. The water supply should be improved. The introduction of means for bringing it from springs and lakes, and carrying it where it is wanted in every house. More pains should be taken for disposing of manure, dead animals and decomposing vegetation. The matter of ventilating dwellings and cellars should receive more attention. When regard is paid to all these things the death rate in the country will be lessened and the general health of the people improved.

Does it say Easy to Tell the World
What Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has done for him? A man had a violent cough, night sweats, sore throat, great weakness, with severe attacks of hemorrhage, and he was secured in five minutes. The best informed, as well as the most skillful, physicians and surgeons locate in cities on account of the many advantages afforded by the city. There are opportunities to gain wealth and reputation. They are able to derive much benefit from consultations and from attending society meetings. In cases of epidemics they are able to cooperate with the municipal authorities in the prevention of the disease and in the removal of the cause and applying remedies. In this city provision is made every summer for supporting a free hospital on or near the water for the benefit of women and children. There are even societies for supplying the sick in homes with food and medicine. A stranger falls in the street in an unconscious state. He finds himself, on regaining his senses, in a well-attended apartment and surrounded by physicians and nurses. A very different state of affairs exists in the country. There are no health officers, no sanitary inspectors, no hospitals, no pest-houses, no public dispensaries, no public physicians, no free dispensaries. There are drug stores, but they are frequently several miles distant from the homes of farmers who patronize them, and they are not as well supplied with medicines as similar establishments in larger towns. Some one practices the healing art in nearly every town, but they are frequently only discharges the combined duties of the physician, surgeon and dentist. The country doctor is generally overworked, and is obliged to spend much of his time in visiting his patients at a distance from his office. He ordinarily receives less credit for his situation than he acquires neither knowledge nor the skill of the city practitioner.

MOTHERS' REMEDY.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and the preparation of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—WHEELING, W. VA.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY—NEWARK ACCOMMODATION.

On and after SATURDAY, May 14th, 1881, the following trains will leave the city, corner of Market and Eleventh streets, and terminate at Newark, N. J., as follows:

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
U. S. & N. E.	6:00	11:00	6:10	11:10
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—THE DWELLING
No. 1000 Broadway and Virginia streets, near the city hall, containing a fine lot of ground, and a fine view of the city. For particulars apply to HARRIS & DIXON, 1000 Main street.

LOST—A FIVE DOLLAR GOLD
piece, with pin attached, between 12 and 13 and 14th streets. If the finder will leave it at his office or 1111 Market street, he will receive \$5.00 reward.

WANTED—A SITUATION
with some stable house, where honest and faithful work will earn promotion, by a young man, of some business experience, who can give the best of references. Address: 1111 Market street.

GRAND
Turtle Soup Lunch.
There will be a grand turtle soup lunch at Booth's South side saloon, No. 2515 Main street, THIS MORNING, 9 AND 10 O'CLOCK. My friends and the public generally are invited.

PALACE REFRIGERATORS,
WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS,
ICE CREAMS AND WATER COOLERS.
Best goods and lowest prices.
MAGNET & SONS,
1111 Market street.

MASON AND HAMLIN
ORGANS.
NEW STYLE. REASONABLE PRICES.
\$4 per month and upwards, at
SEBASTIAN'S MUSIC STORE,
Washington Hall, Twelfth street.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Promised Land Farm,
Little over a mile from "Hutton's Switch," station, six miles west of Oakland, on Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Large lots of land, from 10 to 100 acres, for sale at low prices. Charges \$1 per day for board and room. Conveyance to and from station free. Address: DAVID & SARAH, 111